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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-50

Oxathiapiprolin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade oxathiapiprolin and the end-use products Zorvec Enicade Fungicide, Zorvec Epicaltrin Fungicide, Orondis Fungicide and OXTP 200SC Fungicide for use in Canada on various fruits and vegetables.

The evaluation of these oxathiapiprolin applications indicated that the end-use product has value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2015-22, *Oxathiapiprolin*, posted to the Health Canada website on 2 October 2015.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for oxathiapiprolin is being conducted via PRD2015-22. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for oxathiapiprolin in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2015-22.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for oxathiapiprolin are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Oxathiapiprolin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Oxathiapiprolin	1-[4-[4-[5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-isoxazolyl]-2-thiazolyl]-1-piperidinyl]-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl]-ethanone	15	Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-13A)
		3.0	Dried tomatoes
		2.0	Green Onion (Crop Subgroup 3-07B)
		1.5	*Brassica* Head and Stem Vegetables (Crop Group 5-13)
		1.0	Edible-podded dwarf peas, edible-podded peas, edible-podded snow peas, edible-podded sugar snap peas

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
		0.5	Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)
		0.2	Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)
		0.15	Ginseng roots
		0.05	Succulent shelled English peas, succulent shelled garden peas, succulent shelled green peas, succulent shelled peas
		0.04	Bulb Onion (Crop Subgroup 3-07A)
		0.01	Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C), milk, fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Oxathiapiprolin is a new active ingredient which is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States. The MRLs proposed for oxathiapiprolin in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances to be promulgated in the United States, except for imported grapes and livestock commodities, in accordance with Table 2.

Once established, the American tolerances for oxathiapiprolin will be listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for oxathiapiprolin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For livestock commodities, differences in MRLs can also be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Grapes	Not Established	0.7
Eggs, milk, fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep	0.01	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for oxathiapiprolin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.